# THE SUNDAY JOURNAL

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The Sunday Journal has double the circulation of any Sunday paper in Indiana Price five cents.

A BOSTON telegram says that General Butler will not vote this year. Such is the result of being independent in poli-

This is one of the rare years in which those who write Thanksgiving proclamations need not attach any proviso in enumerating the blessings of the American people.

THE treasury balance was \$43,408,450 by the last report, which indicates that it is climbing up-a fact which will not comfort those who have predicted a bankrupt treasury before the end of the

It does not take much of an occasion to cause the British press to show its hostility to the United States, but as the United States surpasses Great Britain in everything but foreign shipping and trade the American people are only annoyed.

ALREADY those papers which are distinguished for giving the greater part of their attention to topics about which they can know nothing are predicting that the President's next message will be a short one. It is unnecessary to predict that it will be a good one.

JOHN L. SULLIVAN, retired pugilist and so-called actor, has returned from Australia. Travel always liberalizes a man's ideas, and in this case it must have taught the traveler that his reputation as a slugger was not worth much outside of his own country. His Australian tour was a dismal failure.

THE heavy export of corn and the short supply of breadstuff in Europe afford ground to hope that Europeans will overcome their prejudice against this essentially American food, learn to appreciate its merits, and hereafter become consumers of corn bread. When they once come to appreciate corn they will no longer eat black bread.

THE fact that the present government in Chili is only temporary and provisional, and that a permanent government will soon take control of affairs, is sufficient reason for going slow in enforcing our demands for reparation. Meanwhile, however, we have a right to insist that the judicial investigation into the facts of the outrage shall proceed as | the adoption of the present charter. rapidly as possible.

THE spirit of the age is opposed to war except for grave and unavoidable reasons. It favors exhausting the resources of diplomacy, negotiation, investigation, arbitration, everything reasonable and honorable before proceeding to extremities. Unless one or both of the parties to a controversy are thoroughly unreasonable and bent upon war it can generally be avoided, as it certainly ought to be if possible.

A DELEGATE from Dublin, Ireland, to the recent Methodist ecumenical conference said that nothing in this country struck him so forcibly as the entire absence of drunken men and the closing of saloons on Sunday. Fortunately for the opinion he took away with him, this delegate did not visit Indianapolis. Under the reign of Haroun al Suleyvan the native of any foreign wide-open city is made to feel himself at home here.

THE vote of 179 to 64, by which the French restriction upon the importation of American pork was abolished, ends in favor of the American farmer a long contest in which nothing but persistent effort could have secured so signal a victory. Two years ago American pork products were practically shut out of the continent of Europe. Now nearly every country has been or will be immediately opened to them. These are great years for the United States.

SECRETARY PROCTOR has issued an order to the effect that all colleges which have a United States army officer as military instructor and whose arms are furnished by the government, must, on all occasions, where a flag is required, display the stars and stripes. This order was issued because it was found that the military organizations in a few colleges on public occasions displayed some other than the flag of the Union. This action of the Secretary will be emphatically indorsed.

To-DAY is the anniversary of the death Oliver P. Morton, who died Nov. 1. 1877. There could be no better proof of

still constantly referred to in the State he loved and served so well. Even outside of the State, Indiana is still best known to many persons who cherish war-time memories as the State of Morton. But it was not only his pre-eminent ability and public services that made him worthy of remembrance. To those who knew him well he displayed a gentleness and a warmth of feeling that caused him to be beloved as well as admired. Services in honor of his memory will be held in Roberts Park Church at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP OF PUBLIC WORKS.

The report of the commission ap pointed by the President to investigate the subject of of subways and municipal ownership of a certain class of public works will, doubtless, attract much attention. The conclusions of a commission composed of disinterested experts who have had ample time to investigate and collect the results of experience in various quarters ought to and doubtless will have much weight in shaping publie thought on the subject. The arguments of the commission are not yet given to the public, but their conclusion, briefly stated, is that municipalities should own and control everything that occupies streets above or below the surface. This includes the public ownership and control of street railways, electric light and gas and water-works. The report of the commission is unanimous and very strong to the effect that all such enterprises should be owned by the cities in which they exist. The theory is that, being essentially public works, for the benefit of the public, dependent on a public franchise and the use of public streets, they should be owned and controlled by the people in their corporate capacity.

It is astonishing that this conclusion was not reached long ago in all American cities. The failure to reach it has cost the American people millions upon millions of dollars and been the means of building up wealthy corporations that have proved a prolific source of political corruption. There is scarcely a city in the United States that has not literally given away franchise after franchise or great value to private corporations, thereby creating private monopolies in what should be a source of public welfare and public revenue. We claim to be the most progressive people in the world, yet we are far behind many European cities in this regard. It would be difficult to name an American city of any size whose residents have not been fleeced out of millions of dollars and whose politics have not been fearfully corrupted by corporations which have fattened on free franchises. And we have not yet learned better. Scarcely a day passes that some growing Western city does not grant the use of its streets to some street-railroad, electric-light or water company without getting anything in return, either present or prospective. This city has done it in times past, and will doit again if the people are not watchful of their rights. Perhaps we have got a little beyond the point of actually giving away a public franchise without any return whatever, but there is still a strong disposition to grant them without anything like a fair equivalent. Cities voluntarily tie their hands and surrender themselves to be ridden over rough-shod for long terms of years by giving away or granting for a mere song franchises of enol mous value, which, instead of being made a source of public benefit and revenue, are made means of public plunder and political demoralization. The whole system is radically wrong.

The ultimate remedy lies in the municipal ownership of all public works of the kind indicated and their operation in the interest of the people. That is what all American cities must come to, and the sooner the better. The difficulties in the way of introducing that system are insignificant compared with the enormous advantages to be derived from it. Indianapolis has taken a long step forward towards good city government by should set another example of progress by availing itself of the first opportunity to break away from the vicious system of giving away public franchises and making itself the victim and slave of private corporations. It should never grant another franchise except on its own terms to the highest bidder, and as soon as practicable it should own and operate all public enterprises which depend for their existence on the use of the streets, either on or below the sur-

It is the habit of a class of British public men and of the British press. notably the London Times, to adminis-States. The air with which this advice is conferred often leads to the inference that those who give it have not yet learned that the United States is an independent nation and not a dependency of Great Britain. Just now the London Times is urging the Harrison administration to proceed with moderation in making and enforcing its demands upon Chili, "because that country is too weak for a self-respecting adversary to strike without the greatest reluctance." The Tory, or, more properly, the anglomaniae press in this country, which always takes the British side of controversies, and copies from British models, has assumed the same attitude and offered the

UNNECESSARY AND IMPERTINENT ADVICE

administration the same advice. All sensible people of both parties in this country know that this British and anglomaniac advice is so uncalled for the least danger that the administration be because of the unfortunate position that the government of Chili is now in. The strength of the United States permits it to be patient with the weakness of Chili, to which may be attributed the and the bad temper of its rulers, as indicated in the causes assigned for hostility against the United States in Friday's dispatches. Not until all the resources of calm judgment and diplo-

tration resort to force. The London Times and the quite as foreign anglomaniac journals in this country which have instinctively taken the Chilian side of the controversy in advance should attempt to restore their excitable minds to a condition of calmness. In this connection, however, it may be said that dispatches from Chili and other information justify the suspicion that the meddlesomeness of British officials and merchants in Chili is responsible for much of the ill-will of the present government of that country against the United States.

Now that the great British organ has spoken of the treatment which Chili should receive at the hands of the United States, it is not impertinent to remark that any newspaper speaking for the British policy cannot speak of the treatment which a weak government should receive from a powerful one without rebuking the acts of Tory governments in the so-called "mother country." All the wars of Great Britain for half a century, which she has made alone, have been against petty states. Her conquests against the negro natives and the Boers in South Africa, the subjection of Egypt, the invasion of Afghanistan and the vassalage of Beluchistan and other Asiatic states are witnesses of the treatment which weak, ignorant and defenseless peoples are wont to receive at the hands of Great Britain. Even now Venezuela is crying out against the occupation of islands in the Pacific belonging to her, but captured by Great Britain under its unwritten policy that might makes right. With such examples of British treatment of weak and defenseless peoples, evidently because they are weak, this superserviceable advice o the British organ rouses indignation.

## CHILIAN BLUSTER AND CONCEIT.

Chili's hostility to the United States is no new thing. It has existed for many years and has been sedulously fostered by British influence and especially by British residents and merchants in that country. This has been done for the purpose of keeping a monopoly of the Chilian trade. Years before the recent revolution broke out, and long before Mr. Patrick Egan wentthere as minister, American officers and sailors have been subjected to gross indignities and insults in Chilian ports. They have been hooted at in the streets, and sailors have been arrested and held in prison without trial until a reward was offered for information concerning them, when they would be brought to the ships by the police. Naval officers who have been stationed there say that, at private dinner parties, they have sometimes been compelled, out of self-respect, to leave the houses of their entertainers on account of sneers at the American uniform and flag, which invariably came after the Chilians had drunk a little wine. The Chilians are naturally a pugnacious, "bloviating" people, and they think, because they have whipped Peru and put down the Balmacedists, that they can conquer the world in arms. They have no conception of the power and resources of the United States, and now that their blood is up they are giving full vent to their long-standing dislike of us. In some respects it would be a good thing if the present incident should end in our giving Chili a good, sound thrashing. It would take a little of the bounce and self-conceit out of her, and would teach other countries that it is not safe to presume too much on Uncle Sam's magnanimity and good nature. As illustrative of Chilian self-conceit, and their utter ignorance of the extent and resources of the United States, a gentleman who spent some time in the country says:

The Chilians freally believe that we are so weak and insignificant that they can insult us with impunity. I remember a cartoon in one of the Chilian illustrated papers which occupies the same position that the Judge and Puck do here. It was during the administration of Mr. Cleveland when we had trouble with the United States of Colombia. Chili was depicted as the Empire state of the south, with a bundle of chaplets at her feet, on which were printed the names of the victories she had won over Bolivia and Peru. Above her were another lot of wreaths, on which were the names San Francisco, Omaha, Chicago and New York. The text accompanying the cartoon went on to say that the mistake Chili made after the war with Pern was in not taking her navy and army to San Francisco. They could capture that city in a couple of hours. The next step was to march in a day to Salt Lake City. That captured, another day of forced marching would bring them to Omaha. It was to surrender as soon as they appeared before it, and another day would bring them to New York.

# TOPICS FOR THE BILL-POSTERS.

The interesting announcement is made that the bill-posters of Indiana wil meet in this city next week to form an association and to discuss matters pertaining to their calling. While most of these discussions will, of course, relate ter advice and reproof to the United | to subjects in which the public is not greatly concerned, as, for instance, the desirability of securing a greater share of circus and theater profits, an excellent opportunity will be afforded for consideration of other topics of more general interest. The growing tendency, in town and out, to do away with fences -institutions long depended on by billposters-must have caused serious thought among the fraternity, and will, no doubt, draw out an exchange of profound opinion and suggestion. The increasing objections among all classes of citizens to the posting of bills upon their barns and outer walls will also be touched upon in this connection, and plans looking to the overcoming of this prejudice will be solicited; or, as an alternative, plans for posting bills with the greatest celerity and safety while the owners of the walls are absent. The as to make it impertinent. There is not | bill-posters, in session for their own benefit, can hardly be expected to adwill treat Chili harshly. Indeed, it will | vise their patrons that newspapers are be more lenient than it otherwise might | the best places in which to advertise, and that bills posted on walls and rocks and trees are unprofitable. Neither are they likely to urge æsthetic plea that the taste of the public is outgrowing apparent childish hostility of its people | the loud and lurid bill, and that the average man is not tempted to buy boots or bitters, tonics or trousers because their respective merits are spread before his vision in letters two feet high. They will not consider it to their interest to than the fact that after fourteen years the rulers of Chili to a reasonable view passed his name and services are of the matter will the present adminis
"It is a case of belief in diphtheria. I have no complaints to make. My have lost much of their influence bears and prevent wheelmen and wheelwomen from menopolizing eldewalks. At the pres
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sentations of animals, bare-back riding, athletic feats, high kickers and beautiful houris are not drawn from life. If the bill-posters were wise they would call attention to these things and thus secure a reform and a modification of the too-vivid coloring and Amazonian style of beauty before an outraged artistic and asthetic sense calls for the banishment of bills and the consequent doing away with the posters' business. The billposters are themselves not responsible for the character of the "paper" they put up, but an undiscriminating public is disposed to hold them so, and to regard the exaggerated circus lions, the impossible "freaks" and the astonishing ballet girls as their own work. When the "priceless pellets" prove a fraud and delusion, and the "two-dollar pants" need patches a week after purchase, it is the bill-poster who defaced the landscape with obtrusive accounts of their virtues who shares the blame with the manufacturer. It stands these professional gentlemen in hand to keep up with the demands of the times in the matter of "outside decoration," as they are pleased to term their work, else the rapidly increasing preference for newspaper advertising will speedily leave them without occupation.

In a recent address, Major McClaughry, who is chief of police in Chicago, said that the causes of the increase of the criminal class were criminal parentage and associations, neglect of children by their parents, idleness, intemperance and gambling. It will surprise many that this man, who knows as much of crime and criminals as any man in the country, expresses the conviction that crime is the chief source of crime. In the gambler's school people are taught to take the property of others without returning any equivalent. Thus dishonesty is bred which leads to confirmed criminality. A still greater surprise will be found in the further statement of this man, who has made a study of the subject, that "the gambling which is conducted at homes and in clubs is the worst." There can be little doubt that the indorsement by respectability of the passion of getting something for nothing in one form or another has been very demoralizing.

So long as those who are interested in iniversity extension limit their attempts to educate the people by the lectures of college professors to history and the natural sciences, the results will be highly beneficial, but should they undertake to extend these lectures to instruction upon what are called economic topics there will be protests on the part of many intelligent people, for the reason that the economic teaching of the college, as a rule, is based upon maxims which are claimed to be self-evident, and which reject all experience as factors in discussion. In the natural sciences all progress has been made by applying the results of experience, but when it comes to economics the professor clings to the method which the Baconian system of investigation supersaded nearly three centuries ago.

THE subject of school discipline is being discussed again by some of the newspapers. The prevailing opinion seems to be that incorrigible children should be punished in some other way than by being deprived of school privfleges, the latter being the severest penalty now permitted. This is undoubtedly true. The virtues of moral sussion have been preached so long and so persistently that the advantages of an occasional application of the rod have been thrust into the background, and the teacher who ventures to advocate them is frowned upon. Nevertheless, every teacher of experience knows that some children would be benefited by heroic treatment, and that in many cases a sound thrashing would serve a far better moral purpose than dismissal.

THE Prince of Wales is getting ready o celebrate his fiftieth birthday anni versary, which will occur on the 9th inst. No man ever lived so long so near a throne and yet so distinctly separated from it as he has done. For fifty years there has been but one life between him and the British crown, but it has been a robust life, and promises to last some time yet. The Prince is a grandfather and almost within the shadow of old age, vet his political status has not changed since he was an infant. Still he has not had to "hustle" for a livelihood, and on the whole he has had a tolerably easy time. If he should die without becoming king, it could be written on his tombstone, "He had his share."

A NEW YORK lawyer, who is quoted a one of the highest authorities on international law in that city, says concerning the assault on American sailors in Valparaiso: The fact that the sailors were ashore on leave of absence and not on a mission or an errand for the officers of the fleet does not change the offense. The government had possession of the country. There was an implied invitation to foreigners to visit them. That implied invita-tion included also an implied protection. The gun-boat of a friendly power was in the harbor on a peaceful mission. Its sailors were on shore with the permission of their officers to enjoy little needed relaxation. They were entitled to If the Chilian authorities had told them that there were disturbances still, that they were in danger and that they were unable to protect them if they went ashore, the case would have been different. It was not an open breach of international law as the deliberatefiring upon the American flag would have been. To fire upon

the flag is itself an act of war. The United States, however, is entitled to an apology and to indemnity for the lives of the sailors. It was not in a frontier town of a Rocky mountain State, but in Port Jefferson, Long Island, that the entire population turned out, the other night, to mob a newly married couple. The point that gave offense to this highly civilized and cultured community was the disparity of ages of the contracting parties, the bride being seventy-six years of age and the groom twenty-two. This was ridiculous and disgusting, but it did not justify the mob in storming the house, breaking off the window-shutters and even forcing its way in side and heaping personal insults on the inmates. There is no law against people

making fools of themselves by ridiculous

marriages, but there is a law against mobs.

though, unfortunately, it is often violated,

THE city of Buffalo is discussing the propriety of enacting an ordinance requiring bicyclers to carry bells at all times, and lamps after dark. In all cities something

ent rate it will soon be that pedestrians will have no rights which bicyclers are bound to respect.

THE next lecture in the university extension course, by Dr. Woodburn, will be delivered in the Propyleum, Nov. 6; subject: "The Continental Congress; the Nature of Its work, and Its Constitutional Relation to the States." The subjects treated of in this course all possess historic interest, and the lectures promise to be very instructive.

THE patched-up condition of the ancient stone roadway found underground over in Illinois indicates that the Aztec Board of Public Works had as little interest in public works as their latter-day Indianapolis

## BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

A Cheerful Old Salt, 'Neath tropic suns and aretic skies He gaily sailed a whaler: And when he wished for exercise He gaily whaled a sailor. At the Ball.

Chollie-Er-do you know, that-ah Miss Skin ner reminds me of Lot's wife, don't you know! Miss Laura-Lot's wifel Chollie-Ya-as. Her awful looking back, don't you know?

Not in His Set. "Poor man!" said the sympathetic young woman. "I suppose you are not equal to hard work." "Equal to hard work?" responded Mr. Weary Watkins. "I am superior to it."

Has He Disappeared? "Wonder what has become of that Chicago preacher who located the infernal regions within fifty-three miles of that city!"

"He has been killed, I guess. A state of things such as he claims would reduce Chicago to the position of a mere suburb."

Time Will Tell. Figg-Sometimes the absolute faith my boy has in my wisdom makes me almost ashamed of Potts-You need not worry. It will average up all right. By the time he is twenty he will

The First Rift in the Lute. "If I had known," sobbed young Mrs. Fitts, "that you would be such a brute to poor Fido, never, never would have married you." "My dear," replied Mr. Fitts, "the anticipation of kicking that miserable little beast was one o

Unconsidered Trifles. Sam Jones's orthodoxy can no longer be ques tioned. He has signed a patent medicine testi-

my chief reasons for proposing to you."

Though the oyster is a very slippery customer he is easily taken in when away from home. The man in the jug is outside the pale.

The map of Chili shows it to be a long, narrow strip of territory, much resembling a shoe-string district in some State that has accidentally gone

## BREAKFAST-TABLE CHAT.

MISS AMELIA B. EDWARDS says that the secret of success in the writing of fiction is to be summed up in a single word-sin-

MRS. AMELIA E. BARR did her first work as an author after yellow fever had bereaved her of her husband and three sons, in Galveston in 1867. GEORGE GOULD is arranging for private

hunting grounds where he can have his game whenever he wants it. He has restocked his Catskill range with deer and MRS. BESANT will be inexpressibly pained

to learn that the head of the American theosophists, William Q. Judge, emphatically declares that Blavatsky has communicated with no one since her death. LORD SALISBURY, when he was plain

Robert Cecil, was a reporter, and was always ready, after a night in the gallery, to go out with the boys and invoke nightmare on a supper of Welsh rarebits and RICHARD HARDING DAVIS, the young

author and editor, is a rather handsome fellow of medium height, with an athletic and well-knit figure. His features are clean cut, his eye bright and he has the bearing of a well bred gentleman. EMILE GRAINER, the French millionaire.

is credited with having done more than any other one man toward the development of the State of Wyoming, In the eight years he has lived there he has spent \$400,000 in the work. His first winter's experience made him a rheumatic cripple for life. WILLIAM ORR, who died at his home in

Troy, N. Y., recently, claimed to have invented and used the first cylindrical wallpaper printing press, and to have been the first to combine wood fibre with rags in the manufacture of printing paper. The business grew to great magnitude, and Mr. Orr prospered in it.

THE Established Church of Scotland has a hymnal adapted to the physical needs of the singers. The music, as in all hymnals, is on the upper half of the page, while the words are on the lower half; but between the music and the words the page is cut in two horizontally, so that the music half may be turned independently of the rest of the page.

BISHOP TALBOT, of Wyoming and Idaho. recently mentioned in Detroit that another 'bishop" (so the account goes), now receiving \$6,000 a year, has offered to serve him as archdeacon at a salary of \$1,500. The gentleman's name is not given, but he is reported as weary of the trials of city life and the demands on his purse, which reduce his present salary to barely \$1,000.

MR. J. M. W. HALL, of Cambridge, Mass. tells this story of Moody, the evangelist He once called on a certain wealthy man and solicited \$10,000 for religious purposes "But I never give more than \$100 to any object." said the philanthropist. "Oh, but you wouldn't want me to come one hundred times, would you!" said Mr. Moody. The philanthropist gave him the \$10,000

COMMODORE PERRY's marble conterfeit in Cleveland, having acquired such a heavy coating of smoke and soot as to render it unsightly, was recently scrubbed, but with the effect of making it look worse than ever. The black came off the "high lights." and the smudge is deepened in the shadows And though the brave old sailor never did a mean thing in his life, they now talk of giving him a coat of whitewash.

It is whispered in Berlin society that a certain elderly German Prince, whose name has not yet been printed in the papers, has been wheedied by a woman who figured as a Belgian actress, but who was in reality a French spy. After getting from him some military information and copies of papers in the Berlin War, Office, she left for France. The Prince was dumfounded and made confession to the Emperor, who was furious and ordered his arrest and con-

finement in a fortress. In a letter written shortly before his death Mr. James Parton illustrated his views on the financial side of authorship by saying: "An industrious writer, by the legitimate exercise of his calling-that is, never writing advertisements or trash for the sake of pay-can just exist, no more. By a compromise, not dishonorable, although exasperating, he can average dur-ing his best years \$7,000 to \$8,000 a year. But no man should enter the literary life unless he has a fortune or can live contentedly on \$2,000 a year. The best way is to make a fortune first and write afterwards.'

"As I do not wish to figure as an object of compassion," writes Murat Halstead, to the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette, "I will give a few figures, and state for the encouragement of the youth that are the hope of their country that I have had in cash since the consolidation of the Commercial and Gazette newspapers, out of the concern, nearly \$300,000, and if I have not plenty of it now in my pockets, or amenable to a check-book, it is so clearly my own fault

experienced in spending at no evil fortune can ever take from me.

MISS MARGUERITE MERINGTON, who wrote "Letterblair," the comedy that had its premier last week with Mr. E. H. Sothern in the title role, is a teacher of Greek in the Normal School of New York. She is young, and in dress and appearance suggests Miss Ellen Terry when Miss Terry was younger. This her first play was

frankly and enthusiastically praised by all but one of the leading New York critics. LORD WOLSELEY is said to be the British soldier who has been present at most engagements. Since his nineteenth year he has served in nearly every important military expedition. He served in the second Burmese war as an ensign, was twice wounded in the Crimea, and served in India as a captain. He was major in 1860 and lieutenant-colonel in 1862. In 1870 he served in Canada. He commanded in Ashantee in 1873 and was heutenant-general in 1879 in south Africa. In 1882 he served in Egypt and commanded in the Soudan in 1884. In

# MR. EGGLESTON'S "FAITH DOCTOR."

October of last year he became Commander-

in-chief of the army in Ireland.

Among the many men and women who have achieved renown and won the admiration of the reading people of Indiana, few occupy a more enviable place in the regard of Hoosiers than Edward Eggleston. Several of his works, like his "Circuit-Rider" and the "Hoosier Schoolmaster." are essentially Indiana novels, and give an insight into the earlier history of Indiana, as do the works of Sir Walter Scott into that of Scotland. Such novels are better histories than those which deal with bare facts and figures, for these give the reader no idea of the life and customs of the people. Mr. Eggleston's latest story, which, after running as a serial in the Century, has been issued by the publishers in book form, entitled "The Faith Doctor." sustains the enviable reputation the writer has achieved in a field of literature which is occupied by so many men of genius and culture, as well as by many who have neither. Mr. Eggleston has the gift of story-telling. His style is attractive, his command of language is most happy, and his wit and brightness are exhilarating. "The Faith Doctor" is in itself a story of rare merit, if the author had no other object in view than pleasing his readers. It is a work of far greater merit when his treatment of faith cure and so-called Christian science is considered. Many treatises have been written on this subject, but few of them will produce the effect and convey the information regarding this fad that Mr. Eggleston's novel presents. He clearly shows the cases to which what is called faith cure or Christian science may be applied with more or less effect, and those cases in which it is a mockery to attempt such treatment. He shows how a zealous and refined young woman, full of Christian spirit and faith, was able, through prayer and the ecstasy to which this prayer carried her, and a girl who had been unable to walk for years, because of nervous disease, was led to believe that she could walk, and from that belief did walk, but when she was seized with consumption she was amazed that her prayers and faith could not effect a cure. He makes one of the great doctors of New York say that bed-ridden people who could not be reached by ordinary medical skill have been made to rise by some one who exercised power over them as faith doctors, or Christian scientists, but he spoils all the faith and Christian science there is in such treatment by declaring that any person of strong individuality could have wrought the same results, without attributing them to faith of religious manifestation. Mr. Eggleston has rarely been more happy

in his delineation and treatment of a character than he has in the portrayal of Miss Bowyer, the masculine woman, who is a professional Christian scientist, and who, for the money there is in it, undertakes any case that is presented for cure. The case in question is that of a three-year-old boy. who has diphtheria. The father has called her to heal the child, while the mother wants a regular physician. Her performance is related as follows:

"Hold him with his back to the north, Mrs. Martin," she said; "there, in a somewhat reclining posture; that will increase his susceptibility to psychic influence. There is no doubt that the magnetism of the earth has a polar distribution. It is quite probable, also, that the odylic emanation of the terrestrial magnet has also a polar arrangement. Does the little fellow ever turn around in his bed at night?"

"That shows that he is sensitive to magnetic influences. He is trying to get himself north and south, so as to bring the body into harmony with the magnetic poles of the earth. You see the brain is normally positive. We wish to invert the poles of the body and send the magnetism of the brain to the feet."

Miss Bowyer now took out a small silver cross and held it up before the child, a little above the natural range of vision. "Will you look at this, little boy?" she

She did her best to make her naturally unsympathetic voice persuasive, even to pronouncing the last word of her entreaty 'baw-ee." But the little "baw-ee" was faint with sickness, and he only lifted his eyes a moment to the trinket, and closed the eyelids and turned his face toward his mother's bosom "Come, little 'baw-ee,' look at this, my child. Isn't it pretty? Little 'baw-ee,' see

But the little "baw-ee" wanted rest, and he showed no signs of having heard Miss Bowyer's appeal, except that he fretted with annoyance after each sentence thus addressed to him. "That is bad," said Miss Bowyer, seeing

that Tommy would not look. "If I could get him to strain his eyes upward for five minutes while I gazed at him and concentrated my mind in the act of gazing. should be able to produce what is known in psychopathic science as the conscious impressible state-something resembling hypnotism, but stopping short of the unhis disease by willing forgetfulness. I must try another plan."

Miss Bowyer now sat and gazed on the child, who was half slumbering. For five minutes she sat like a cat ready to jump at the first movement of a moribund mouse. She was apparently engaged in concentrating her mind on the act of gazing.
"Now," she said to Mrs. Martin in a

whisper-for explanation was a necessity of Miss Bowyer's nature, or perhaps essential to the potency of her measures-"now I will gently place the right hand ou the forebrain and the left over the cerebellum, willing the vital force of the cerebrum to retreat backward to the cerebellum. This is the condition of the brain in the somnambulic state and in ordinary sleep. The right hand, you must know, acts from without inwards, while the left acts from within outwards." She suited the action to the words, but Tommy die not take kindly to the action of her right hand from without inwards, or else he was annoyed by the action of the left hand from within outwards. Evidently Miss Bowyer's positive and negative poles failed to harmonize with his. He put up his hands to push away hers, but, finding that impossible, he kicked and cried in a way which showed him to be utterly out of harmony with the odylic emanations of the terrestrial magnet.

The ridiculous pretension of this Christian scientist is again brought out in the following conversation with Mr. Millard. who called at the Martin residence to supersede her with a doctor and to help his aunt get rid of her:

"Are you Miss Bowyer!" "Yes," with a wave inflection, as though

'Are you the Christian scientist?" "Yes," said Mies Bowyer, "I am." "This is a case of diphtheria, isn't it?"